

Said not to be able to withstand severe frosts, especially if immature. The stems contain a fiber, and the use of them in the manufacture of paper has been suggested. For an acre 25 or 30 pounds of seed is required.

#### 1457. CYTISUS SCOPARIUS.

#### Common broom.

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, December, 1898. (9 packages.)

A leguminous shrub, recommended for sandy regions. It is evergreen, and the young shoots are browsed by sheep and other animals in winter. In addition, it is noted as a soiling crop, and the stalks have been successfully used in paper making. About 15 pounds of seed is required per acre.

#### 1458. GENISTA TINCTORIA.

#### Dyer's broom.

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, December, 1898. (4 packages.)

Formerly more extensively grown for a yellow coloring matter, which was extracted from the young shoots and flower clusters. For this purpose *Reseda luteola* has largely replaced it. In addition, however, it yields a fiber which in Italy is spun into thread. Ten pounds of seed is required to the acre.

#### 1459. LATHYRUS CICER.

#### Winter flat pea.

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, December, 1898. (43 packages.) "Jarosse." "Gessee chiche." "Jaret."

An annual forage plant, which may be sowed either in the fall or spring. Valued in France and Germany as becoming available very early in the spring. Sheep and cattle eat it with apparent relish, but it is considered too heating for horses. Hardy and resistant to drought and can be grown on barren soils, whether calcareous or sandy. The plants reach a height of about 2 feet, and it is customary to sow with the seed a small quantity of rye or oats for them to climb upon.

"Annual. Forage well liked by sheep and cows; too heating for horses. Seed suspected and even very dangerous as food for mankind; noxious also to most animals; hardy and succeeds very well in all kinds of land, even on bad lands, whether calcareous or siliceous. The usual time for seeding is the autumn, but it may also be done from March to April. It enters sometimes into mixtures for forage plants to be cut green. The custom is to mix with it a little rye and oats to support its almost climbing stalks. It may also be used as green fertilizer to be plowed under." (*Vilmorin*.)

The seed weighs 58 to 62 pounds per bushel; 134 to 223 pounds is generally sown per acre.

#### 1460. LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS.

#### Wild everlasting pea.

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, December, 1898. (4 packages.)

"Gessee sauvage." "Gessee vivace des bois."

"For many years this plant has been untiringly recommended as a very lasting and very productive forage plant, which only the scarcity of its seeds prevented from entering into general use. Some years ago experiments with it were begun again in Germany, and these are conducted with much conviction and ardor. The results published are most encouraging, but the scarcity and the high price of the seed have not decreased. This *Lathyrus* must be ranged, therefore, rather among the study plants than among those in use and practically adopted." (*Vilmorin*.)

The seed weighs about 66 pounds per bushel.

#### 1461. LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS WAGNERI.

#### Flat pea.

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, December, 1898. (2 packages.)

"Gessee vivace des bois améliorée." (Common everlasting pea, improved.)

"A perennial, native of eastern Europe and northern Asia, which has of recent years been highly recommended as a forage plant on account of its drought-resisting qualities. The plant looks much like the ornamental sweet pea, with many weak leafy stems which interlace in great tangled masses. The handsome rose-colored flowers are borne in loose clusters, and are followed by pods not unlike those of the